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AUTHOR Daniel, Frankie, Ed.; Drake, Michele, Ed.
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ABSTRACT

Students in the community schools of Lexington, Kentucky must realize the international connections that exist between Lexington and the world, and be aware of the impact of world events on their own community. These international connections can be revealed through learning activities utilizing local history, international restaurants, street names, and the horse industry. An introductory "Can You Guess?" section poses questions on international relationships that can be found in the Lexington area, as does a "Lexington and the World" bingo game. Restaurant menus are good introductions to foods and cultures of foreign countries (five menus and ten suggested activities are included). Suggestions for using Lexington street names or horse racing silks and jerseys to develop international connections are given. A diary of a Lexingtonian's trek through Nepal, along with two maps of Nepal provides an introduction to that mountainous country. Businesses located in the Lexington area with international connections provide other opportunities for study (a doll business, a Toyota plant, the Kentucky horse industry). A discussion on "Homelessness: A Problem for Lexington and the World" concludes the study guide. (PPB)

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Bluegrass International Program

1989

AN INTRODUCTION TO LEXINGTON AND THE WORLD

Lexington, Kentucky ... Bluegrass Country... Lush Horse Farms... Tobacco Barns... University of Kentucky... Transylvania University... Center of International Connections! Is there an incongruity?

Hardly! Lexington enters the last decade of the twentieth century, not as a provincial town, but as a city with a multitude of international connections. Students in our schools must see these ties and become aware of the impact of world events on their own community. In addition, they should be cognizant of the role they will play as Lexington continues to develop greater links with the rest of the world. It is important that students from the earliest grades learn that they do not live in isolation, but rather as responsible citizens in an interdependent world.

Bluegrass International Program, a collaborative of Fayette County Public Schools and the University of Kentucky, and funded by The Danforth Foundation, has assembled a collection of "Connections" for teachers in all grades to use to establish links between Lexington and the international community. In the course of planning this publication, the focus has been on ideas that could also be applied to other communities... in Kentucky and elsewhere.

The enterprising teacher will readily see that it is not necessary to travel far to find connections to the world through local street names, history, restaurants, and businesses. Personal experiences, such as diaries or letters, provide rich sources of interesting reading which in turn give a feeling of relevance to other areas of the world. Lexington has strong links with the horse industry and, more recently, with Toyota, which are opening new vistas for many in central Kentucky. Other communities will find ties with small or large companies. Finally, the unfortunate issue of homelessness is universal and Lexington, as well as the rest of the world, is faced with seeking solutions.

Lexington and the World is presented as a draft which is open to comments and suggestions. Bluegrass International Program feels that it is important to teach all subjects with an international perspective. We hope that our effort to provide teachers with information and strategies is a step in that direction.

The editors acknowledge the contributions of The Longview Foundation for support in printing these strategies, and of former associate directors of Bluegrass International Program, Lynn Brackman and Pat Nickell, for suggestions. We thank Matt Hill, Tates Creek Elementary sixth grader, for his creative cover and his art teacher, Kate Christianson, for her assistance. The greatest debt of gratitude goes to Angene Wilson, BIP Director, for conception and encouragement of the project.

Frankie Daniel, Associate Director
Michele Drake, Research Assistant

CAN YOU GUESS?

Can you guess what city has...

1. 300 English-as-a-second-language students in the public schools?
2. a street named for sheep imported from Spain?
3. a former high school student who trekked through Nepal and met a former U. S. president?
4. a restaurant serving food from Thailand?
5. a World Trade Center to develop connections with international markets?
6. an art museum with original works from China, Italy, and Nigeria?
7. horse sales where Saudi Arabia spent $1.58 million in l988?
8. an International Studies Magnet School and a university School of Diplomacy?
9. nearly 31 high school foreign exchange students?
10. headquarters for an international doll business?
11. a university that enrolls students from 80 different countries?
12. a high school that offers Japanese as a foreign language?
13. a graduate school of diplomacy whose alumni include South African Naomi Tutu, daughter of Bishop Desmund Tutu?
14. a Cuban restaurant whose specialty is flan?
15. a subdivision named for a Black Catholic saint from Peru who devoted his life to working with the poor?

Lexington and the World
BINGO

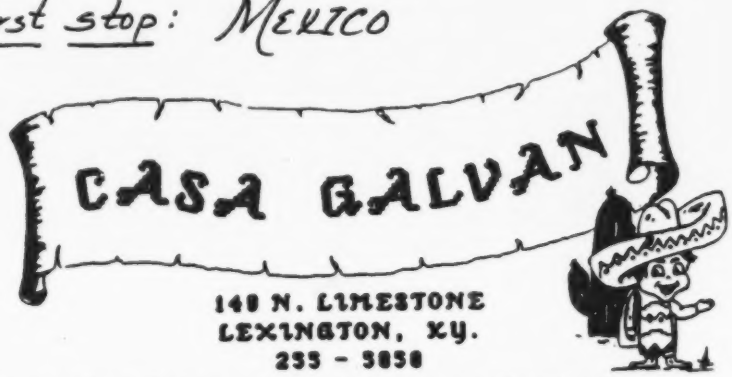
Name _____

Ate a banana recently	Knows someone who works for Toyota	Is wearing something made in another country	Knows the words to Frere Jacques
Has seen a music video by George Michael	Likes Mexican food	Knows someone from another country	Owns a Japanese TV or VCR
Can say hello in Spanish	Likes chocolate	Has a car made in another country	Can name a Kentucky town that is also the same name as the capital of France
Can name a local Chinese restaurant	Knows someone who has traveled to another country	Has eaten pizza or pasta this month	Has a penpal from abroad

Lexington's Connections with the World Through Food

You do not have to travel far in Lexington to get a TASTE of foreign cultures! Let's explore the world by sampling menus from just a few of Lexington's restaurants that feature foods from other countries!

First stop: MEXICO



148 N. LIMESTONE
LEXINGTON, KY.
255 - 3858

Welcome to Casa Galvan. Ours is a family owned and operated restaurant specializing in authentic Mexican cuisine. We use our own family recipes combined with the finest ingredients to provide you with the best Mexican food this side of the border. We hope you'll enjoy your stay with us and that you'll find the following guide helpful in making your selection.

Burrito Beef, Chicken, or Pork; Refried beans rolled in a flour tortilla. Smothered in cheese and enchilada sauce.

Chile Relleno An Anaheim pepper (mild) stuffed with cheese dipped in egg batter and sauteed in a vegetable sauce.

Enchilada Beef, Chicken, or cheese rolled in a soft corn tortilla. Smothered in cheese and sauce.

Pico de Gallo Chopped onion, tomato, chilies, cilantro, and spices.

Taco Crisp corn tortilla filled with beef, or chicken, shredded lettuce, cheese, and mild salsa.

Tamale Corn meal masa filled with chunky pork, steamed and covered with cheese and enchilada sauce.

MEXICO

Appetizers

Guacamole.....$2.95
Fresh avocados, tomatoes, and our own spices. Served with crisp tortilla chips.

Quesadilla.....$3.25
2 kinds of cheeses & mild salsa. Melted between 2 flour tortillas and topped with your choice of guacamole or sour cream.

Lupita.....$2.50
Crisp flour tortilla smothered with cheese and our special salsa.

Nachos.....$2.25
Crisp tortilla chips with lots of melted cheese, and mild salsa.

Nachos Supreme.....$4.25
Crisp tortilla chips with melted cheeses, ground beef, jalapenos, diced tomatoes, and sliced black olives.

Soups and Salads

Caldo de Pollo.....Bowl $2.25
Chicken soup with vegetables.

Albondigas...Bowl $2.25...Cup$1.25
Mexican soup with meatballs, vegetables and spices.

Tostada.....$3.75
Crisp corn tortilla layered with beef, chicken or pork; Refried beans lettuce, cheese, mild salsa, guacamole, and sour cream.

Tostada without meat.....$3.15

Garden Salad.....$1.50
Fresh mixed salad greens

Pretend that you are opening a restaurant representing the foods of a foreign country. Look up recipes. Then design your own menu and illustrate it. What music would you play in the background? How would you decorate the building? Would you need special eating utensils? Give your restaurant a meaningful name.

For your information:

Casa Galvan means Galvan House.
Acajou means "mahogany."
Pino's Restaurant is named for the owner
Kitamura is the maiden name of the female partner in the business.
Tachibana is a yellow Japanese flower that grows on a tree.

Second stop:
FRANCE

Acajou
FRENCH RESTAURANT
Alain Rochelemagne
Maitre d'hotel
Charles Semail
Chef
(606) 233-7778
P.O Box 1358 • 265 N. Limestone • Lexington, KY 40590

Main Courses

Assiette de Trois Filets aux Trois Sauces .....
Assortment of Beef, Pork and Veal Tenderloin with Three Sauces.

Vol-Au-Vent de Ris de Veau Sauce Morilles .....
Sweetbread in a Puff Pastry with Morrel Cream Sauce.

Medaillons de Chevreuil Sauce Grand Veneur .....
Medallions of Venison with Grand Veneur Sauce.

Magret de Canard a la Creme de Foie Gras .....
Sliced Breast of Duck served with a Cream of Foie Gras.

Noisettes d'Agneau a la Puree d'Aubergines, Sauce au Thym .....
Loin of Lamb served with Eggplant and Thyme Sauce.

Grenadin de Veau a la Mousse de Cresson et Jus d'Ail .....
Medallions of Veal with a Mousse of Watercress and Garlic Jus.

Salads

Salade Surprise Acajou .....
Acajou Salad with Foie Gras, Smoked Breast of Duck and Quail Egg.

Salade de Filet de Boeuf Marinè aux Deux Moutardes .....
Marinated Sliced Beef Loin with Two Mustards.

Effiloches d'Endives aux Trois Poissons Fumès .....
Belgian Endives Salad with a Selection of Smoked Fish.

Salade de Foie Gras Tiède aux Pommes Fraiches et Vieux Calvados
Warm Salad of Foie Gras with Apples and Calvados.

Third stop: ITALY

Pino's

Italian Cuisine

CHICKEN

(Pollo)

POLLO CACCIATORE

Tender chicken breast. Seasoned with peppers, onions, garlic, tomato and mushrooms. Served with spaghetti in red sauce 9.95

POLLO MAFIOSA

Serving pieces of browned chicken simmered with garlic, black pepper, and beef broth. Served with spaghetti, Real Siciliano 9.95

POLLO SALTIMBOCCA

Tender chicken breast, stuffed with mozzarella cheese & ham. Simmered in a brown sauce of marsale wine and onions. Served with spaghetti in above sauce 9.95

POLLO PARMIGIANA

Boneless chicken breast, breaded with mozzarella cheese and fresh tomato sauce. Served with spaghetti 9.95

POLLO PIEMONTESE

Boneless chicken breast with cheese sauce, mushrooms and broccoli 10.25

SOUP

(Zuppe)

Homemade French Onion Zuppe 1.75

Homemade Chicken Zuppe w/rice ...1.75

GNOCCHI
FRESH PASTA
(When Available)

CAVITELLI
FRESH PASTA
(When Available)

PASTA

Choice of Pasta, Spaghetti, Ziti, Fettucine, Linguini

Meat Balls	5.25
Sausage	5.50
Meat Sauce	5.25
Mushroom Sauce	5.99
Butter Sauce	4.95
Oil & Garlic	4.95
Calamari	6.99
Homemade Ragau Sauce	5.25

BAKED PASTA

Lasagna	6.25
Stuffed Shells	5.99
Ziti	6.25
Manicotti	5.75
Egg Plant Parmigiana	6.50
Ziti Siciliana with Eggplant	6.75

SPECIAL PASTA A LA CHEF

Fettucini a la Scoglio with red or white sauce, langostinos, clams and shrimp	10.95
Tortellin Alfredo or Meat Sauce	6.75
Fettucini Al Fredo	6.50
Linguini w/ white or red clam sauce	6.99
Meat or Cheese Ravioli	6.75

Can you think of countries that are not represented by menus on these pages? Try to obtain a menu from a Chinese restaurant and compare it with the ones here.

Make a list of the ethnic restaurants in your city.

Plan a class trip to a foreign restaurant.

Fourth stop:
JAPAN

北村

LUNCH MENU

~APPETIZERS

TOFU, Soy bean curd.....

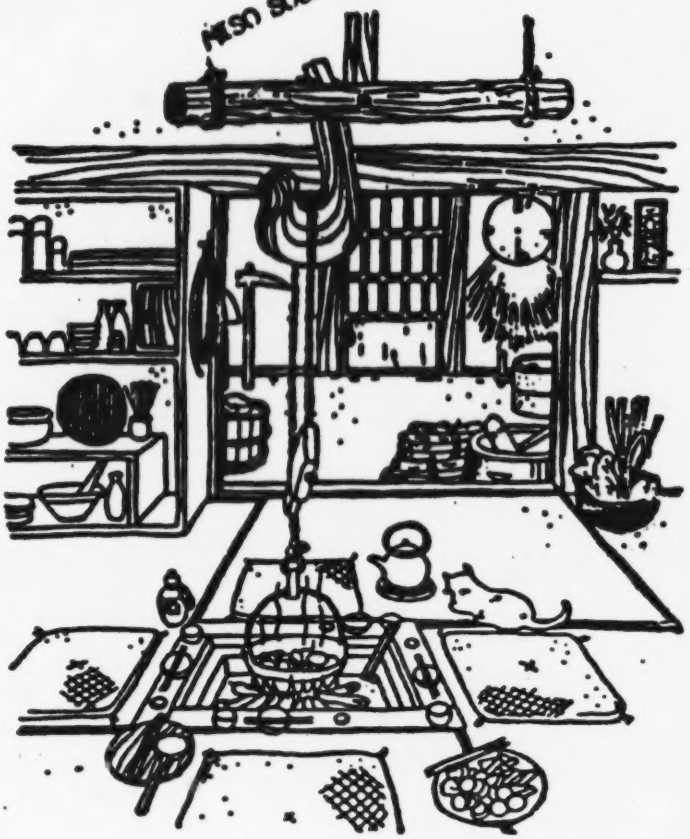
OSHINKO..... Japanese pickles

OSHITASHI.....

YAKITORI..... Chicken on skewers

HARUMAKI..... Japanese egg roll

MISO SOUP.....



KITAMURA
JAPANESE RESTAURANT

CHEESE YAKI..... Fried cheese

TATSUTA CHICKEN..... Ginger flavored chicken

SHRIMP TEMPURA.....

TOFU TEMPURA.....

YUDOFU..... Hot tofu with vegetables

KITAMURA JAPANESE RESTAURANT

SOUTH PARK
3720 NICHOLASVILLE RD
LEXINGTON, KY 40503
(606) 273-7335

NORTH PARK
500 NEW CIRCLE RD.
LEXINGTON, KY 40505
(606) 256-7501

SUSHI CORNER
寿 司 コーナー

SUSHI
寿 司

S 1	SUSHI COMBINATION A	寿 司 A	16.00
S 2	SUSHI COMBINATION B	寿 司 B	12.00
S 3	CHIRASHI-SUSHI A	ちらし寿司 A	12.00
S 4	CHIRASHI-SUSHI B	ちらし寿司 B	10.00
S 5	FUTOMAKI	巻寿司	8.00

TACHIBANA STEAK
橘 ステーキ

G5	TENDERLOIN STEAK SET	ヒレステーキ セット	12.00
G6	RIB LOIN STEAK SET	ロース ステーキ セット	12.00
G7	CHICKEN SET	チキン セット	9.00
G8	SEAFOOD SET	シーフード セット	12.00

ALA CARTE
一 品 料 理

ODEN	おでん		4.00
YOSENABE	よせ鍋		8.00
SUKIYAKI POT	牛鍋		9.00
SPINACH	おしたし		2.00
VINEGARED CRAB	かに酢		8.00
VINEGARED OYSTER	かき酢		4.00
STEAMED EGG	茶わん蒸し		5.00
HOT TOFU	湯どうふ		3.50
VINEGARED OCTOPUS	たこ酢		4.00
COOKED EGG	出し巻		3.00
SEA WEED SALAD	海藻サラダ		5.00
K11	RAW FISH A	さしみ A	
K12	RAW FISH B	さしみ B	
K13	VINEGAR DISH	酢物	
K14	RARE BEEF	牛肉たたき	
K15	DOBINMUSHI	土びん蒸し	
K16	FRIED OYSTER	かきフライ	
K17	FRIED SHRIMP	えびフライ	
K18	FRIED TOFU	揚げ出し豆腐	
K19	SMALL WHITE FISH & RADDISH	しらすおろし	

日本 JAPAN

Tachibana Japanese Restaurant
1090 Newtown Pk. · Lexington, Kentucky

LEXINGTON'S CONNECTIONS WITH THE WORLD THROUGH RESTAURANTS

The following suggestions are made to explore Lexington's connections with the world through the food and restaurants of the community:

1. List the restaurants whose menus are reproduced. Beside each name write the origin of the cuisines found in these restaurants. Now find the countries on a world map. Did you know that in each restaurant the chef comes from the featured country?

2. Study the illustrations, the decorations, and the print on the menus. What clues do these give about the countries? Which restaurant would you expect to be the most expensive? Why?

3. Pick one particular food item and see if it is offered in some way on all of the menus. How does the preparation differ? Compare soups (caldo, zuppe) or salads. How are they the same? How are they different?

4. Can you read the French words on the Acajou menu? How does the translation help?

5. Take note of the Japanese lunch menu from Kitamura Restaurant. Do you know that miso soup is served at all three meals in Japan? Find a recipe for miso soup in a cookbook. What is its unique ingredient?

6. Study the dinner menu from Tachibana. What is a Sushi Corner? What foods are offered a la carte (priced separately) that are strange to you? Why do you think so many items are seafood? Look at a map and note the geography of Japan for a clue.

7. Make a list of herbs and spices used in the foods. What other countries use similar seasonings?

8. What would you consider to be a typical "American" menu? Write out a typical Kentucky menu. Are any of these foods on the foreign restaurants' menus?

9. Would you find items from Italy, France, Japan, or Mexico on your school lunch menus? Take a school lunch menu and mark the countries of origin by any food item that you recognize as being from another country.

10. Keep a list of foods that you eat for a week. Note the origins. What country do you think you would most like to visit to try your favorite foods?

LEXINGTON STREET NAMES AND CONNECTIONS TO THE WORLD

OBJECTIVES:

Students will analyze street maps of Lexington for streets that have foreign connections.

Students will determine if street names are people, places (including cities), rivers, battlefields, fictional or real people.

Students will categorize their data.

Students will draw conclusions about the relationship between other areas of the world and the streets identified

MATERIALS:

Street maps of Lexington for each group
Map of United Kingdom
Map of Europe
Map of world
Reference books including collegiate dictionary with pronouncing gazetteer

PROCEDURE:

Students can work in groups or individually. Distribute street name ditto and assign a set of street names. Ask students to find street names on Lexington map. Ask students to record location (i.e., H-7). Then, using foreign maps and reference sources, determine if each assigned street name is a city, a river, a person, an historical place. Record location and make appropriate notes. Have groups report findings to class.

POSSIBLE DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

1. What conclusions can you draw about why certain names were chosen?
2. What names seem more appealing? Why do you think certain places have not been chosen?
3. How many of these names do we pronounce as they would in their country of origin?
4. What is the derivation of the name Lexington?
5. Why do you think so many of Lexington's streets have origins in Great Britain?

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES:

1. Obtain street maps of foreign cities and use as a comparison. For example, Rome has streets named for important dates in its history and for military leaders.
2. Create a new subdivision for Lexington. Select a country and name 10 streets for cities or famous landmarks from that country.

ACTIVITY SHEET FOR LEXINGTON STREET NAMES

Work in groups of 2,3,or4. Determine why these names are grouped together. What is the relation of each name to a country? Make notes for discussion.

I.
Olympia
Venetian
Centurian
Octavian
Milano
Appian Way
Sparta
Euclid

II.
Oxford
Westminster
Newcastle
Liverpool
Dorset
Cambridge

III.
Mandalay
Paris
Athens
Alexandria
Lima
Melbourne
Florence
Bermuda

IV.
Camelot
King Arthur
Lancelot
Gawaine
Nottingham
Galahad

V.
Brigadoon
Tartan
Dundee
Loch Lomond
Inverness
Edinburgh
Argyle
Aberdeen

VI.
Toronto
Winnipeg
Manitoba
Quebec
Vancouver

VII.
Versailles
Cherbourg
Bordeaux
Nice
Reims
LeHavre
Seine
Chantilly
Dunkirk
Brittany
Belleau Wood

VIII.
Runnymede
Coventry
Pendennis
Cornwall
Hampshire
Cromwell
Tudor
Saxon
Buckingham
Wellington

IX.
Prince Albert
Victoria
Elizabeth
Canterbury
Hyde Park
Chelsea
Ipswich
Chatham
Richmond

LEXINGTON STREETS HAVE INTERNATIONAL AND HISTORICAL CONNECTIONS

Find ST. MARTIN'S VILLAGE near Georgetown Road and New Circle Road. Streets in this subdivision include ST. MARTIN'S DR., DePORRES AVE., DOMINICAN DR., AND LIMA DR. The background for these names has real international and ethnic connections.

St. Martin dePorres was the first canonized Black saint in the Roman Catholic Church. He was born in Lima, Peru in 1597, the illegitimate son of a Spanish Castillian conquistador and a Black Panamanian woman. He became apprenticed to a barber-healer and learned medicine. Then, as a member of the Dominican religious order he spent his life working in Peru among the poverty-stricken. In 1962 he was named a saint by Pope John XXIII. St. Martin dePorres is known as the patron saint for interracial justice.

Thanks to Mary Nichols, St. Peter Catholic Church, for this information.

++

Tiny MERINO STREET has an ironic history. Legend has it that during the early 1800's there was great speculation in Kentucky markets in Merino sheep. Merino sheep originate from Spain, which probably accounts for the scarcity of these sheep in the period. Two houses in Lexington, which are still standing today, were rumored to have been built in exchange for Merino sheep. Samuel Long, a Lexington builder, apparently built a house on the corner of S.E. High St. and Mill St. for Samuel Trotter. Payment for the house included two or three Merino sheep. Samuel Long also built a house on Market and Second St. which was partially paid with Merino sheep. This form of payment is not so strange when you consider that during the height of speculation pure-blood Merino rams were worth $5000 to $10,000 each. A general depression between 1815-1819 led to a drop in the value of Merino sheep. Samuel Long lost a large amount of money when his sheep lost their speculative value. Mr. Long had a big dinner party to celebrate his losses and served Merino sheep as the entree!

MERINO STREET in Lexington is named for Merino sheep. In the early 1800's land was also subject to speculation. Two or three Lexington men bought a tract of land which ran south from High Street in the hopes of developing lots. When the depression hit, the men were unable to make the profits they had hoped and were forced to sell the land. When the land was divided and a street was run through it, John Carty suggested the street be named MERINO STREET because the land speculation was very similar to the speculation in Merino sheep. The name has stuck.

Thanks to Burton Milward, a Kentucky historian, for this information.

SILKS AND SATINS: A SURPRISING LINK TO THE WORLD

Lexington is known worldwide for its involvement in the horse industry. An interesting world connection comes from the origins of the jockey silks which are used to assist viewers in identifying individual horses.

The use of color in horseracing dates back to the chariot races of ancient Greece and Rome. Evidence is found in the 23rd book of the Iliad that chlamys, a cloth draped over the body and clasped at the right shoulder, as well as headbands, were colored white, gold, silver and blue. Horses are also thought to have been dyed. The colors must have represented some means of identifying the interests of those watching the race.

Organized horse racing began in the early 1500's in Great Britain. Use of different colors to designate ownership began at the end of the seventeenth century. The jockey silk evolved from the cavalier's waistcoat which was modified to improve movement. The colors of coachman's livery were used by the owners to identify their rider when he could not be seen because of the meadows, hills, or dales in the countryside.

There are a limited number of colors available for use in designating a stable. A system of rules for distinguishing ownership developed in Britain. In the thirty-eight years between 1762 and 1800 over 200 sets of colors were registered with the British Jockey Club. Now colors are limited according to the diagrams on the next page.

SOURCES:

Raymond Betts. "Silks & Satins," Keeneland Magazine, Fall-Winter, 1982 p.80-88.

Frederick M. Burlew. Silks and Satins: A Research Study of the Origin and Evolution of Racing Colors, unpublished manuscript donated to Keeneland Library.

Thanks to Doris Warren, Librarian, Keeneland Association Library, for assistance in the preparation of this material.

SILKS AND SATINS: SUGGESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION AND ACTIVITIES

QUESTIONS:

1. What are some other ways that color is used to designate things in the international community? For instance, purple has long been the color of royalty in Europe.

2. Do jockey silks resemble any other colorful item we often see in the international community? Why do you think color is so important in helping people to identify things like ownership?

3. The use of jockey silks was imported into the United States from Great Britain. What are some other things in Lexington which can be traced to Britain? For instance, there are many streets in Lexington which are named for places in Britain.

4. Can you name some other traditions or customs which are part of some people's lives in Lexington that originated in other countries? (Think about Christmas or Passover). Which countries seem to dominate Lexington's traditions? Why do you think these countries have so much influence? Do you think different countries and cultures may begin to influence Lexington's culture? Be specific.

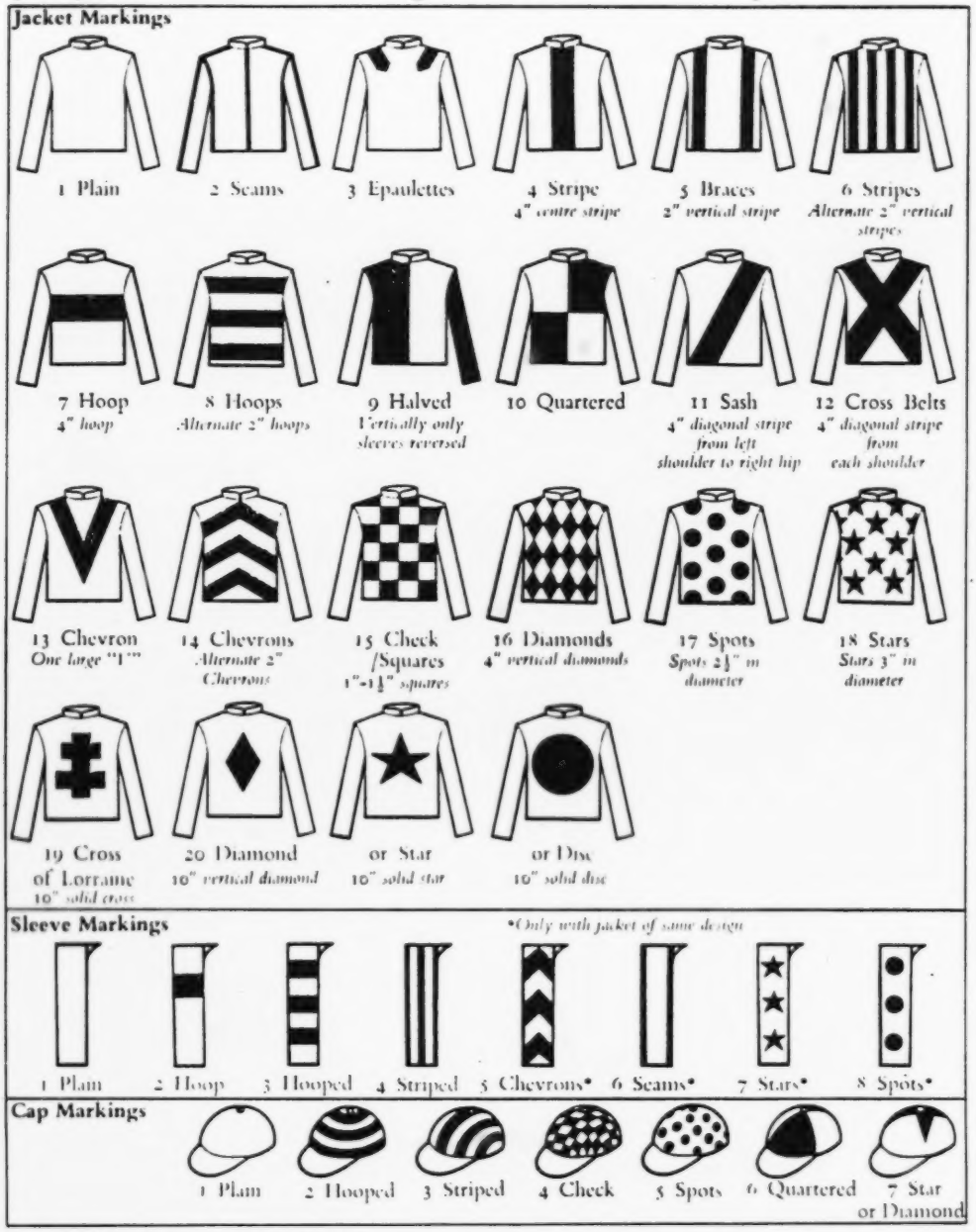
ACTIVITIES:

1. Using the charts in this section, design your own jockey silks. You might want to have a race or review game where you use your silks to distinguish between contestants.

2. Make a chart of some of the silks that belong to famous horse farms in central Kentucky. When jockeys wear these silks at other race tracks, there is a real tie to that area and to Lexington.

3. The production of silks is a fascinating study. Check the yellow pages of the telephone book for local companies that sew silks and ship them all over the world.

For many years owners were free to choose any colour or design but since 1971 the Jockey Club have standardised on diagrams and colours. These are reproduced below.

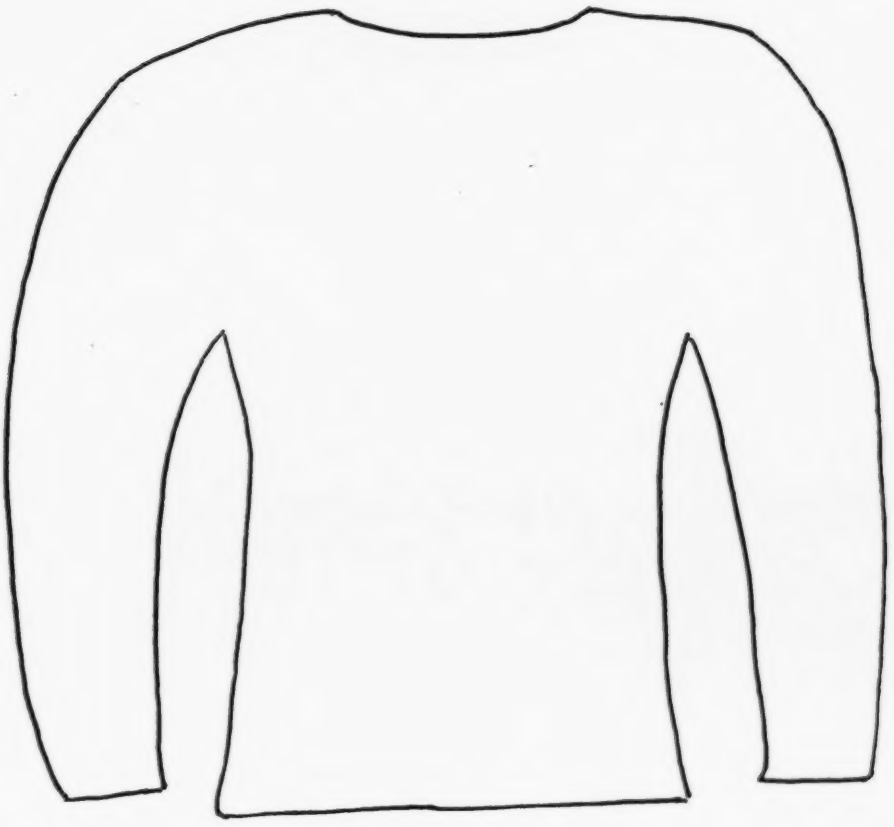


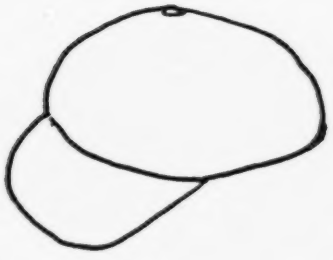
Reproduced by courtesy of Weatherby Ltd.

A. Basic Colours

1. White
2. Grey
3. Pink
4. Red
5. Maroon
6. Light Green
7. Emerald Green
8. Dark Green
9. Light Blue
10. Royal Blue
11. Dark Blue
12. Mauve
13. Purple
14. Yellow
15. Orange
16. Beige
17. Brown
18. Black

Design your own silk ~





TREKKING THROUGH NEPAL: DIARY OF KEVIN R. POGUE

October 4, 1985 - 11:10 a.m. Kathmandu

I can't believe it, I'm really here. Nice flight from Frankfurt, good view of the Alps and Istanbul area.

October 10, 1985 - 12:30 p.m.

The bus ride from Kathmandu to Pokhara was pretty awful. As Doug put it, "a sardine would get claustrophobia in here." The ride took 12 hours. I don't know how, but I managed to sleep for a little while. We spent the night (what was left of it) on the 2nd floor porch of the bus driver's family's home in Pokhara. The next morning we ate breakfast near the lake then caught a taxi (all 5 of us and gear in a small Toyota), to the departure point for the jeep ride. We entertained the natives by playing hacky-sack before the jeep ride. The jeep ride was rough but cut out 3 hours of walking. We started hiking in the rain and it continued to rain all day. I was disappointed that there were no views of the mountains, however the terraced fields of the countryside were beautiful.

The amount of manual labor required to construct the trail must have been amazing. In places there are beautifully laid staircases going up the entire mountainside. We stayed in a nice hotel in Chaundrokot; it was like sleeping in a hayloft. We had quite a band; Doug on guitar, Robin on harmonica, Patrick on fiddle and Sharon on flute. I beat on whatever was handy to provide some rhythm. The villagers all crowd around and especially like Doug's guitar. We started out at 7 a.m. the next day in the pouring rain and hiked to 6 p.m. to get to Chomra. It was probably the hardest hike I've ever done despite the frequent tea stops and 1 1/2 hour lunch break. We all got many leeches and it rained all day. I took a tumble on some stairs and bruised up the whole left side of my body. Still no views except of the incredible terraces across the valley. We got to Chomra at nightfall after tip-toeing across a large landslide scar that had swept across the trail. We had hot raksi at Chomra and good dahl-baht with dahl that tasted like southern gravy. It rained hard all night so we decided to hand out and wait for better weather. ...The weather broke at 12:15 this afternoon and we are getting some decent views of Annapurna South. One of the Huinchuli and Machapuchre porters just came in from Annapurna base camp where he said there is 4 feet of fresh snow! We may or may not hike up to the crystal mine today. I hope not--my legs are still very sore from yesterday.

October 15, 1985

.... After several more hours of fruitless searching we descended and hiked out to Riverside at the bottom of the hill below Chomra. There we took brief baths and then hiked back up the 2500' hill to Chomra (in the dark). I don't think I was ever as glad to see any place as those lights in the lodge at Chomra. We got a late start the next day and then hiked back down to Riverside then up 4-5000' to Tadopani. It was a long hard climb all day. We stayed at a lodge full of porters with some folk from New Zealand who had been ski bums in Sun Valley. The views of Machapuchare were excellent. Today we set out from Tadopani (means "far water") hoping to make it to the hot springs of Tatopani (means "hot water") on the Kali Gandaki. We climbed about 3,000' to the divide between the drainages of the Modi Khola and the the Kali Gandaki and then spent the remainder of the day descending.

October 16, 1985

The sunrise was nice. Beautiful views of Dhaulagiri and Tukuche. We hired a porter who was also the local mail carrier to take the pack (Sharon's) down to Tatopani. The trail down to Kali Gandaki was beautiful in the morning light. Lots of photos. It is the big Hindu festival time here (Da Sai) and all the natives are decked out in their finest garb. We hired another porter (a boy of 17) at Tatopani to carry the pack to Muktinath. His name is Kirin and he seems almost too small to carry the load.

There are some amazingly modern buildings on the Kali Gandaki built with U.S. aid. They upset Doug. The money for the lavish buildings could have helped a lot of people. The hiking is much easier with my lighter load and I find I'm enjoying the trek more. We are staying at Dana tonight. The latest word is the Jimmy Carter will land at Ghasa in 2 days. If so, we will miss him. Poor Jimmy, he won't get to meet me. The views of the Niligiris were great this morning but it's raining this afternoon. Right now I'm sitting on my bed looking out the window at a continuous procession of brightly clad people and sheep with painted heads clogging the main trail going someplace to celebrate or get eaten for Da Sai.

October 17, 1985

We awoke this morning to cloudy skies and the promise of rain. We set out walking at 8:30 and I took the lead, setting a fast pace....In the late morning we entered the gorge of the Kali Gandaki by way of a narrow cat walk of a trail carved high up on the western bank. At times the trail was a good 1000' above the raging torrent below. I have never seen such a great amount of water confined to such a narrow channel. The erosive power of this river must be incredible....True to the morning's predictions it soon began to rain. We hiked in the rain to a checkpoint at Kalo Pani where the policeman was beside himself with excitement that he would check Jimmy Carter's treking permit tomorrow. He also had a fragment of a goniatrite ammonite that no one could identify. We continued the hike in the pouring rain and crossed a terrifying swinging bridge over a tributary of the Kali Gandaki. We then entered an area where the river valley broadens out, the pine trees take over, and the Kali Gandaki becomes seriously braided (about 8,500). At times we hiked on the stream gravels and at other times well above the valley floor. At about 4:30 the rain increased, the clouds descended and the wind picked up, making for a truly miserable walk. We had to take our shoes off to cross a wide braided tributary. I was way ahead and got to Larjung and secured a hotel before the others arrived. The hotel at Larjung has electricity! !..and was a welcome refuge from the cold rain and wind. Tonight we're eating chicken meat--with bones,you just chew them up with the meat. We're also drinking the local apricot brandy--it really packs a punch. Tomorrow we hope to make it past Jomoson, but who knows the way we've been going.

October 19, 1985

The weather was just clear enough in Jomoson to tease us with occasional views through the clouds of the summits of the Niligiris. Snow was blowing in a plume from the tops, catching the early morning light. We hiked along the east side of the braided Kali Gandaki and were treated to magnificent views of the structure of the folded Tethyan Sediments. The weather was great with occasional views of Dhaulagiri and Tukuche to the southwest. The countryside is like a large scale Nevada--just how I imagined Tibet would be. I charged ahead just to see if I could keep a fast pace climbing from 9 to 12,000'. The villages below Muktinath are very picturesque. They look like pictures of villages I've seen in Tibet. We bought scarves from a beautiful Tibetan girl in the village just below Muktinath. The porter (Kirin) was having a hard time for the last 2,000' or so. He complained of his chest hurting. Doug says this is probably as far away and as high as he's even been. At Jomoson airport I met two Ohioans who got turned back by a whiteout on the Thorung La. They said that we would have no problem with our tent and that Kahtung Harg would be "easy" with crampons and an axe. At Jharkot we met some Dutch folk who told us of several Italian tourists dying in a rock slide below Manoug. We also learned of the deaths of some 50-60 year old New Zealand tourists and 3 Sherpas on the trail to Tilicho Lake. They got stranded by deep snow and were unprepared. Tomorrow is to be largely a day of rest and acclimation. We hope to hire 2 higher altitude porters to carry the bulk of our gear to the Thorung La, so that we will be fresh for the climb.

October 24, 1985

I finally have the time, light, and inclination to write again. We left Muktinath early on the 21st in beautiful weather. The porters went on ahead to beat the heat of the sun. We walked for perhaps 2 hours up an inclined outwash plain and crossed a couple or deeply incised glacial streams. We caught the porters at the Phedi (base of the hill) yoa shop. From Phedi it looked like the climb to the pass would be no big deal. Boy, was that a false impression. At Phedi I was already past my previous altitude record (14,256)but felt strong and started up to the pass at a good pace. After the 3rd or 4th false summit, things began to change. Breathing started becoming extremely difficult at about 15,500'. Doug and Sharon passed me at this point and stayed ahead all the way to the pass. I was often stopping every 50' or so to breathe. Near the top, a big piece of the Kahtung Karg icefall broke off and made an avalanche that shook the ground beneath our feet. We stopped just short of the pass and set up camp on a fairly level hilltop of gravel surrounded by snow. The porters showed up 1/2 hour later than we did and looked happy to shed their loads. We all felt the altitude (about 18,000') but I was probably worse off than anyone. Doug felt best and cooked dinner. My head hurt, my breathing was fast and shallow and I felt generally spacy and horrible. After the food, we all felt much better and we sat up and watched the alpine glow behind the peaks west of the Kali Gandaki. I slept only occasionally, through the night and only barely managed to keep warm in two bags and polypo underwear. It must have been around -10 F. In the morning, no one would move until the sun hit the tent. It warmed up so much in the first hour that I was lying on my pad with no shirt on---to the amazement of passing trekkers. We packed up and left at about 9:30 under cloudless skies. I felt fantastic despite the lack of sleep. The porters having descended, we carried our own packs the final 300' climb to the summit of Thorung La.

October 29, 1985

...Below Chomra the countryside became radically more lush and the gorge of the Marsyangdi more precipitous. The trail followed narrow paths far above the river---in places a rock kicked off the "trail" would fall free until hitting the river 1500' below. ...We spent the night at Tal, a small town on a rare calm stretch of the Marsyangdi with several high waterfalls pouring in from the surrrounding cliffs. The next morning we got an early start and rapidly descended into the jungle of the middle hills. Rice terraces were common again as were banana trees....From the pass we were presented with a magnificent panorama of Gungdang, Chulu east and west, Gongapurna, and several of the Annapurnas. I felt as clear-headed as if I were at sea level and enjoyed the view immensely. Everywhere was a sea of snow, rock and glaciers. We counted 12 icefalls. The descent down the east side of the pass was uneventful. We were in snow knee-deep but a good trail had been stomped by previous trekkers. ...It took us 3 hours. Thorung Phedi (base of the hll on the east side) was an ugly crowded place, so we continued on to Latter. We crossed several very recent landslides and avalanches along the way and rocks went whizzing by my head several times. The trail was a narrow catwalk far above the Jargeng Khola and 1000 lb. rocks were perched precariously above, looking as if a breath could shake them loose. At Latter we camped on top of the lodge in the VE-24. The heat coming up through the roof made it much warmer in the tent. The next morning we slogged in ankle-deep mud from melting snow for over 5 miles until we rounded the bend in the trail at Tengi and gawked at Manaug and the beautiful valley of the side of the river (from Tilicho to Annapurna III) were the best of the trip. The icefall coming down from Gangapurna was incredible and ended in a turquoise-green lake wurrounded by Moraine. Manang was a beautful place---rock houses of many levels perched high on a glacial terrace above the river. Every house had prayer flags flying. We had lunch at a nice hotel right across from the Gangapurna icefall. The last 2 hours we hiked along the floodplain of the Marsyungdi in the late afternoon light past

picturesque Buddhist shrines. We spent the night at Hondge in a Tibetan-style with a central courtyard. Dinner came late and we watched the Didi prepare it as we huddled around the stove. Today we hiked down the Marsyangdi to Chome. Along the way we were treated with awesome view of Annapaurna II, III, Pisang, and Paude, an incredible mountain composed of slabs of rock 5,000' high exposed in a plunging syncline. Tonight we're staying in a very nice hotel in Chome. The place was full so we're staying in somebody's bedroom. There's a Buddhist shrine right above where I'll be sleeping complete with pictures of the Dalai Lama and butter candles.

We crossed the river at Chamje and again at Syange on hight swinging suspension bridges. It clouded up early but did not rain. We caught only occasional glimpses of Manashu (26,638') or its subpeaks. Good-bye, mountains....At Khudi we crossed the most dangerous suspension bridge of the trek. Half the bridge had fallen down completely and was hanging in tatters. To my amazement, Doug and Sharon went on ahead. I started out onto the "bridge" with great apprehension with a death grip on the main cables. The rotted and missing foot planks gave ample views of the Khudi Khola 50' below. Half way across you jump off the bridge onto a huge boulder in the creek valley and then climb down a ladder off the boulder before climbing the steep muddy bank on the other side. Talk about cheap thrills!!

We hiked from Khudi to Besisahar which was a district center and a large town. We ate lunch there and learned that some trucks had been coming up to Bhote Oda. We heard they left by 7 a.m. so we resolved to make it there that evening. We were, however, trashed by the time we made it to Phalenkasangu and decided to sleep there and leave early on the morrow. The next morning we made it to Bhote Oda by 7 a.m. but now trucks had arrived. We ate breakfast---first raised bread in 3 weeks and waited. A truck arrived and we rejoiced atthe prospect of an end to carrying packs. We piled in the truck along with 40 Nepalis and began the long ride home. The long ride turned out to be quite short unfortunately. The truck broke down and we had to walk 2 more hours into Tunture. At Tunture we ate lunch and managed to catch a Chevy Suburban 4-wheel drive toward Dumre. I made myself extremely comfortable on the luggage rack on top of the hood which I shared with the driver's helper. When the vehicle got stuck we would jump down and throw rocks under the tires and push. The dirt road was incredibly rough and I was constantly rocked back and forth as we bounced across the countryside.

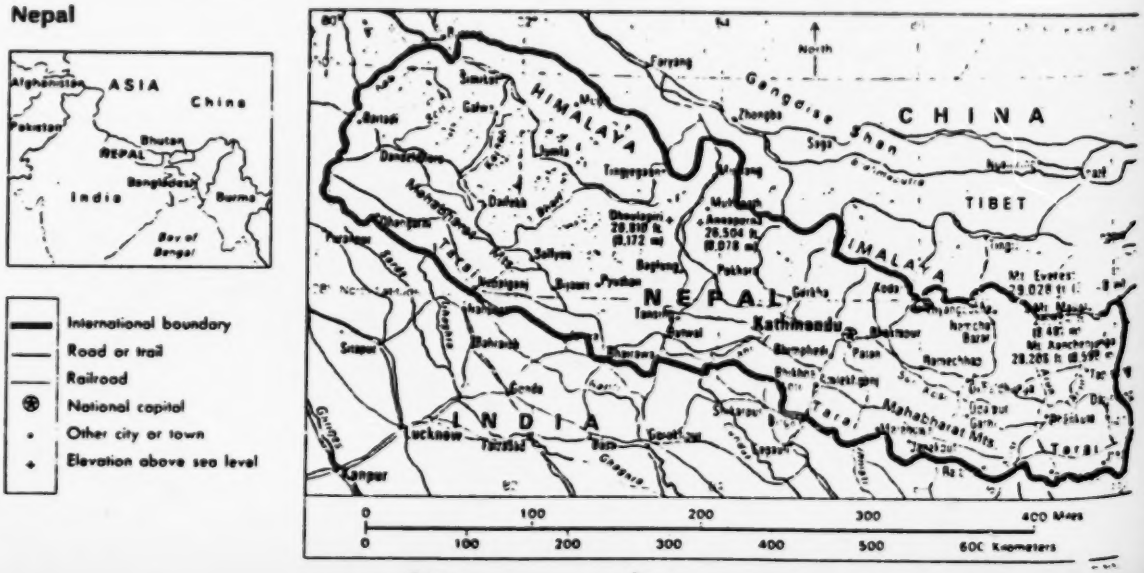
At Dumre we grabbed a bite to eat and ran into the porter who had carried my pack up Thorung La (Pass). He had on new clothes (probably thanks to us) and was getting ready to lead 24 more porters on the Annapurna circuit. That would it be like to carry 60 pounds on your back in the Kimalayas for a living? No fun, I think. At Dumre we caught a bus headed toward Kathmadu as far as Mugling. Mugling is where all Nepal buses stop for bhat (rice) so we felt sure we could get an easy connection to Kathmandu. We rode on the luggage rack of the bus on top, and watched the full moon rise. Doug and I talked about how much better off and probably happier we were leading this exciting lifestyle, whizzing down a narrow mountain road on top of a bus with the full moon shining and the wind blowing in our hair while the Nepal countryside swept by. We've come a long way from playing in the fields behind Tates Creek Golf Course.

KEVIN POGUE was graduated in 1977 from Lexington's Tates Creek High School where he was a member of the Band. While at the University of Kentucky he was featured on the TV show, "P. M. Magazine" mountain climbing in West Virginia. Kevin has traveled to Pakistan to do geological research for his Ph.D. dissertation. In 1985 he wrote this diary while trekking through Nepal with several Peace Corps volunteers including fellow Lexingtonian, Doug Hemken.

INDEX TO NEPAL GENERAL REFERENCE MAP

Total Population approx. 10,000,000

Amlekhganj	D3	Burathum	D2	Himalaya (mts.)	D2	Mahabharat Lekh (mts.)	C2	Rapti (river)	C3
Annapurna (mt.)	D2	Butwal	C3	Ilam	F3	Makalu (mt.)	E3	Rukumkot	C2
Api (mt.)	B2	Chisapani Garhi	D3	Jajarkot	C2	Malangwa	D3	Sallyana	C2
Arun (river)	E3	Chumtang	E2	Jaleswar	D3	Manaslu (mt.)	D2	Sarda (river)	B2
Bagmati (river)	D3	Churia (mts.)	B2	Janakpur	E3	Mugu	C2	Seti (river)	B2
Baglung	C2	Dailekh	B2	Jhapa	F3	Muktinath	D2	Simikot	C2
Baitadi	B2	Dandeldhura	B2	Jhawani	D3	Mustang	D2	Sindhuli Garhi	D3
Bandar	B2	Dhading	D3	Jumla	C2	Namche Bazar	E3	Sirha	E3
Bardia	B2	Dhangarhi	B2	Kailali	B2	Nangpa La (pass)	E2	Sun Kosi (river)	E3
Barikot	C2	Dhankuta	E3	Kali (river)	B2	Narayani (river)	D3	Taklot	B2
Bethari	C3	Dhaulagiri (mt.)	C2	Kali Gandaki (river)	C3	Nawakot	D3	Tamar (river)	E3
Bhatgaon, 84,200	D3	Dhulikhel	D3	Kanchanpur	B2	Nepalganj	B2	Tansing	C3
Bheri (river)	B2	Doti	B2	Kanchenjunga (mt.)	E3	Okhaldhunga	E3	Taplejung	E3
Bhimphedi	B3	Everest (mt.)	E2	Karnali (river)	B2	Patan, 135,200	D3	Taulihara	C3
Bhojpur	E3	Galwa	B2	Katmandu (cap.), 195,300	D3	Phopagaon	C2	Tibrikot	C2
Bijauri	C2	Gandak (river)	D3	Kosi (river)	E3	Piuthan	C2	Trisuli (river)	D3
Biratnagar, 33,300	E3	Gurkha	D2	Kusma	C2	Pokhara	D2	Udaipur Garhi	E3
Birganj	D3	Hanumanagar	E3	Lhotse (mt.)	E2	Ramechhap	E3		



DIARY FROM NEPAL: DISCUSSION AND ACTIVITIES

Now that you have read excerpts from the diary from Nepal, try the following activities:

1. Locate Nepal on a world map. On what continent is Nepal located? What countries border Nepal?
2. Using the map of Nepal, trace the route you think Kevin might have taken in exploring Nepal. You will need to refer to the diary.
3. List geographic features similar to your home town. List some differences. Use reference books for assistance.
4. Compare the longitude, latitude, and altitude of your city with Kathmandu, Nepal. How would this account for similarities or differences in climate, rainfall, growing seasons, vegetation, etc.
5. What clues do you find in the diary that tell you about life in Nepal?
6. What did Kevin do to interact with the people of Nepal? What are some things you might do to develop relationships with people in a foreign culture?
7. Describe some things you would like to do on a visit to Nepal. Do you have the skills needed for such a trip?

SUGGESTED WRITING PROJECTS

Kevin's diary helps to illustrate how interesting a diary can be. Here are several ideas for developing a journal:

1. Write a diary which includes the "journeys" you made over an entire week. Try to keep track of how many miles you may have traveled from home to school, to a concert, to a sports event. Include details of the terrain and traveling conditions. Compare your "travel diary" with those of your classmates.

2. Pretend you are traveling through a foreign country (pick any country you wish.) Do some research to get a good idea of what you would see on your trip. Travel agent literature on tours is a good source, too. Keep a journal of your "trip." Describe the people, the terrain, how long it takes to travel from place to place, etc. Put in illustrations to make your diary more interesting. Don't forget to describe the foods that you have along the way.

3. Write a diary/account of a trip that you and your family have taken. Note that specific stories make a more interesting journal.

DOLLS GIVE LEXINGTON TEENAGER AN INTERNATIONAL JOB

Just two years ago Gretchen Wolfe was a senior at Tates Creek High School. Today she has a passport and travels on business to the Orient to design DOLLS. These are not ordinary dolls; Gretchen and her father, Fritz Wolfe, work together to produce special dolls for collectors at less than collector prices.

One of the most popular dolls in the Wimbledon Collection is "Bethany." It is interesting to trace the international connections that bring Bethany from her beginnings in Taiwan to the Wolfe's shop, The Stone Fence, in Lexington Mall. Gretchen and her father fly to Taiwan to make arrangements for the production of Bethany and of the many other dolls they market.

It may seem strange to note that Bethany's face, hands, and feet are made of porcelain in different towns on Taiwan. But the clay which is a main ingredient for the porcelain comes from Ohio! The eyes come from Germany to Taiwan where designers like Gretchen will select the exact color needed. In a third town Bethany is assembled and dressed. Her body is stuffed with rags, but the clothes are anything but rags! Gretchen's artistic eye chooses peach lace, a ruffled petticoat, a shirred headband, and patent leather shoes with bows and pearls to adorn this long blond-haired, blue-eyed doll. The clothes are put together by Taiwanese women who do the fine sewing in their homes. Much is done by hand, but some women use old treadle machines. These women are experts in miniature tailoring.

The box that Bethany comes in is as important to many collectors as is the doll. These boxes are designed and made in another town on Taiwan and are decorated with British flags to denote the Wimbledon Collection signature.

From Taiwan, Bethany and approximately 70,000 dolls in the shipment are sent to Los Angeles, pass through customs, and several weeks later arrive at the warehouse in Lexington. From Lexington the dolls are distributed to every state in the United States, to Canada, and even to New Zealand. There are dolls of varying sizes and three of the best sellers now are Samuel, Sabrina, and Amber who are Black dolls.

How much does a special doll like Bethany cost? Stores buy Bethany for $37 wholesale from Gretchen's company, but the retail cost to customers is $76. Bethany would cost between $200 and $300 if she were made in the United States. Because labor is so much cheaper in Taiwan, it is more economical to produce the dolls there and ship them here to sell.

Bethany is not the only one having an international experience. Gretchen's new job is giving her global experiences, too. She reports that her next trip is to Hong Kong and mainland China and that she regularly enjoys special foods such as octopus, sushi, and duck feet. Her favorite breakfast in Taiwan is at a sidewalk restaurant where she eats rice shell, fried egg, and parsley.

Design a Doll

- Pretend that you are Gretchen. You will go to Taiwan to design a new doll.
- Select a name for your doll _____
- Skin color _____
- Hair color _____
- Hair style _____
- Eye color _____
- Clothing:

_____	fabric	color
_____	fabric	color
_____	fabric	color
shoes	fabric	color

- Jewelry _____
- Headpiece or Hat _____

Draw and color your original doll here

Consult a world map. Draw in the places in the world that must be connected to produce dolls for Gretchen's business.

LEXINGTON AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The following entries are from the Bluegrass International Trade Association Membership Directory. Examine the information. Then answer the questions on the next page.

Joseph Dunne, Ph.D.
Chief Executive Officer
Biocon (U.S.) Inc.
518 Codell Drive
Lexington, KY 40509
(606) 269-6351

Service/Product: Enzymes/Natural Colors/Hydrocolloids

Exporting to: Ireland, Japan, Canada, Mexico, England, Africa, Belgium, El Salvador, Venezuela, Peru, Dominican Republic, Columbia, Netherland Antilles

George M. Ely
President
Parrott, Ely and Hurt,
Consulting Engineers
P.O. Box 22738
Lexington, KY 40522
(606) 266-2144

Service/Product: Engineering Services including dams
Exporting to: Mexico

Shaun P. Lendrum
Asst. Sales Manager-Int'l
The W. R. Stamler Corporation
Main & Stamler Streets
Millersburg, KY 40348
(606) 484-3431

Service/Product: Feeder Breakers, Breaker Loaders, Feeders, Railroad Car Spotters
Exporting to: Australia, United Kingdom, Europe, Africa, Canada, Mexico, Indonesia, India

Thomas J. Leppert
Int'l Sales Manager
Sargent & Greenleaf, Inc.
1 Security Drive
Nicholasville, KY 40356
(606) 885-9411

Service/Product: High Security Locks
Exporting to: Europe, Far East, Latin America , Canada, Africa & Mid East

Alfred A. Lutz
Marketing Manager
Lexair Inc.
299 Gold Rush Road
Lexington, KY 40503
(606) 278-5001

Service/Product: Hydraulic & Pneumatic Valves
Exporting to: England, Germany, New Zealand, Canada, Finland

William A. Meade, CEO
Speedco, Inc.
832 West Main Street
Lexington, KY 40508
(606) 231-7022

Service/Product: Coal Mining Equipment
Exporting to: England, Canada, Australia, South America, South Africa

QUESTIONS: LEXINGTON AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. On a world map, locate the countries or regions where Lexington businesses conduct international trade. Where does Lexington appear to carry on the most trade? Why do you think Lexington businesses focus in these areas?

2. Choose a product made in Lexington and trace the possible steps the product goes through as it is sent abroad. Procedures may vary if the product is moved by ship, truck, or airplane. Try to take this into consideration.

3. Since many of the countries with which Lexington businesses trade are European, how do you think involvement in the European Economic Community (or the Common Market) would affect the trade relationships between these countries? You may need to look in an encyclopedia or other reference book to learn more about the EEC.

4. What are some environmental issues which Lexington businesses and their international trade partners might have in common? What are some strategies you might develop with your trade partners to deal with these issues if you were a Lexington business leader?

5. List some ways international trade relationships might affect your life.

SUGGESTED RESEARCH PROJECTS

I. Have students examine the directory and develop questions they would like answered. (What if, why, or how questions). Try to find out the answers by writing a letter to the company or companies. Share the response with the class.

2. Have students choose an industry in Lexington such as the horse industry or automobile industry. Develop a questionnaire and send it to Lexington companies involved in the industry. Questions may concern the origin of raw materials, the distance materials travel, special considerations when dealing in the international market or anything else of interest to the student. Compare the results on a chart and share with the class.

LEXINGTON AND THE WORLD: AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

The location of Toyota's Camry plant in Georgetown, Kentucky has brought significant local attention to connections with the international economy. In recent years the United States has experienced a great increase in importation of cars made in European and Asian countries. Since 1970, there has been a 57.4% increase in foreign cars entering the United States. (Calculated from data given in the U. S. Statistical Abstract for l988). By examining your local newspaper you can see how the relationship between foreign car producers and Lexington residents is manifested.

On the next page is an article which points out the international nature of car naming. Read the article and then consider the activities and questions listed below:

1. List some international connections which must be considered in naming automobiles?
2. List factors which influence automobile name choices.
3. How does history influence car names? What is the derivation of the names of such cars as DeSoto, Pontiac, or Cadillac? Do you know what an Edsel is?
4. Why is the Tercel called Caribou in Japan?
5. If you were naming a car, what are some things you should consider? Have your class get together in small groups and create names for a new luxury car to be sold in Europe. You might want to limit your name to one country or have several names for several different countries.

For further information on how foreign cars have affected our lives, compare car advertisements from 10-15 years ago with those of the present day.

1. Make several statements which compare the advertisements.
2. How do dealers make up for the reduced market share of American car producers?
3. Ask your parents what kind of car they drove 5, l0, l5 years ago or when they first began to drive. What are some reasons people might prefer foreign cars over domestic cars? Why do we hear others who encourage citizens to "Buy American"?
4. You can see further evidence of foreign influence in the automobile industry by counting the number of foreign produced cars in your school parking lot. Classify these cars by country or origin. Make a graph. Locate these countries on a world map. Try to trace their movement from the country of origin to Lexington on a map.

Toyota's name game

Toyota supposedly likes to begin car names with the letter C because its first successful car was called the Crown. Here are some other names of Toyota cars and their meanings:

CAMRY

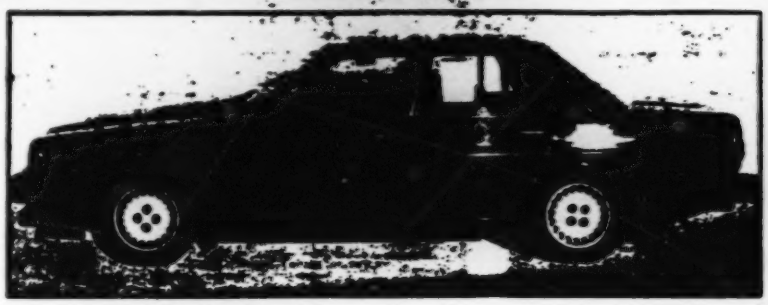
The model made at Toyota's Georgetown plant. It comes from a Japanese word meaning small crown.

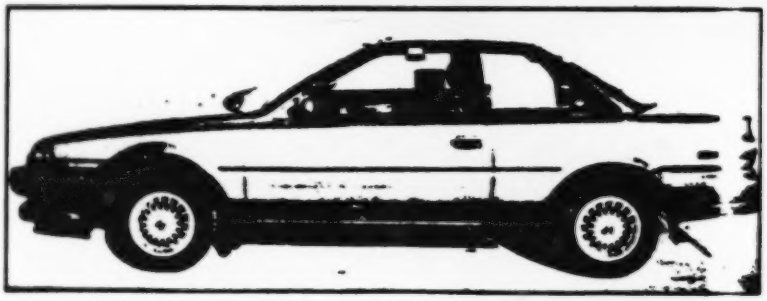
CELICA

Is Spanish, meaning future universe. It is also associated with a mysterious dream animal, a flying dragon.

CRESSIDA

The name of a mythological Trojan woman.



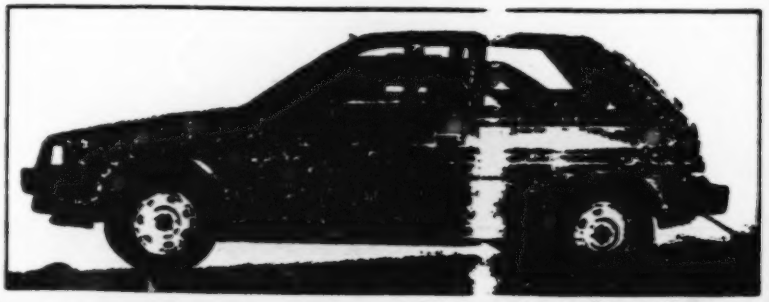


COROLLA

In Latin is the diminutive form of Corona. Specifically, it is the most beautiful of the smaller petals of a flower.

TERCEL

Means a small male hawk. It is called a Caroubou in Japan.



How Toyota got 'Lexus' for name of new car

Company had 'Dynasty,' not computers, in mind

By Paul Prather
Herald-Leader business writer

When Toyota chose the name of its new luxury car, it wasn't worried that the automobile might be confused with a computer service.

But the Japanese company wanted to ensure that the Lexus *not* be confused with a woman — especially the dastardly Alexis Colby character on television's "Dynasty."

Toyota has been sued by an American computer company, Mead Data General Inc., which claims the automobile's name is too close to that of Mead's information retrieval service, Lexis.

In fact, a Toyota spokeswoman said, the Lexus automobile name came from "Alexis."

"Alexis" was on a list of names suggested by a New York firm that specializes in naming products.

Though Toyota usually names its cars itself, this time it hired Lippincott and Margulies to help find a name.

But Toyota officials didn't like "Alexis," said Debra Sanchez, a Toyota Motor Sales spokeswoman in California.

"I think we did not want a female name" in general, Ms. Sanchez said.

More specifically, "Alexis" raised the specter of the ruthless television character, she said.

So, in an executive brainstorming session, Toyota officials gradually changed the name to Lexus, which they thought sounded like "luxury."

The company conducted its own trademark search on "Lexus," she said.

It didn't think the similarly named computer service presented a problem, she said, because the products were so different.

After all, Toyota officials reasoned, Nissan Pulsar cars peacefully coexisted with Pulsar watches.

There are Lexus computer soft-

(Turn to LEXUS, A4)

Lexus

From Page One

ware programs as well as Lotus automobiles.

Mead Data General apparently disagreed with that thinking.

It sued.

On Dec. 30, a federal judge in New York agreed with Mead, telling Toyota it couldn't use the Lexus name without Mead's permission.

U.S. District Judge David N. Edelstein said Toyota's planned advertising blitz would "dwarf the Lexis mark."

Because the ruling came days before Toyota was to introduce the luxury car line at major auto shows in Detroit and Los Angeles, Toyota officials nearly went into shock.

Toyota had spent a lot on advertising the Lexus name and planned to spend more.

Company officials said in court that Toyota had budgeted $40 million to $70 million for Lexus advertising in the first nine months of this year.

Edelstein last week granted a brief stay to his order against Toyota.

And soon after, an appeals court delayed execution of the judge's order against Toyota until a hearing Jan. 30.

Toyota was, however, prohibited from advertising the Lexus nationally until the issue is decided.

When it unveiled its new car at the auto shows, it used local advertisements only.

The Lexus will not go on sale until later this year.

Ms. Sanchez said she wasn't certain what Toyota would do should the courts ultimately rule against Toyota.

The company has no backup name for the Lexus, she said.

"We'll just have to wait and see."

KENTUCKY'S HORSES GO INTERNATIONAL

International interest in North American thoroughbreds began to occur in the Keeneland yearling sales in 1958. Foreign purchases at Keeneland's yearling sales have increased rapidly over the last three decades. By 1980, these purchases represented 43% of total receipts. Foreign buyers were spending well over 25 million dollars in the early 1980's.

Study the information below about the various foreign countries represented at the Keeneland sales.

FOREIGN PURCHASES

(Includes All Sales)

Year	Gross
1958	$ 433,000
1959	$ 344,100
1960	$ 302,100
1961	$ 522,700
1962	$ 453,800
1963	$ 513,100
1964	$ 835,800
1965	$ 1,019,725
1966	$ 685,700
1967	$ 1,567,300
1968	$ 1,750,500
1969	$ 3,316,600
1970	$ 3,705,600
1971	$ 4,682,000
1972	$ 8,775,400
1973	$ 17,714,000
1974	$ 9,032,100
1975	$ 9,778,700
1976	$ 13,281,790
1977	$ 16,133,600
1978	$ 24,668,933
1979	$ 39,189,150
1980	$ 54,109,400
1981	$ 63,205,499
1982	$ 97,937,599
1983	$ 139,856,600
1984	$ 137,143,400
1985	$ 102,512,816
1986	$ 100,127,800
1987	$ 108,847,656
1988	$ 117,346,200

PURCHASES BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
1969

COUNTRY	GROSS
Canada	$ 1,007,100
France	699,100
Puerto Rico	572,600
England	478,000
Mexico	165,400
Panama	111,000
Ireland	103,500
Japan	82,000
Switzerland	54,500
Venezuela	43,400
TOTAL	$ 3,316,600

PURCHASES BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
1979

COUNTRY	GROSS
Argentina	$ 144.900
Bahamas	$ 193.000
Canada	$ 5,620,500
Colombia	$ 167.000
Dominican Republic	$ 176.100
England	$12,759,900
France	$ 3,809,000
Ireland	$11,611,750
Japan	$ 1,656,500
Mexico	$ 168.000
Panama	$ 525.700
Puerto Rico	$ 629.500
Switzerland	$ 262.000
Venezuela	$ 1,485,300
TOTAL:	$39,189,150

PURCHASES BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
1988

COUNTRY	NUMBER	AMOUNT
Argentina	8	$ 63,200
Australia	24	544,000
Brazil	17	210,400
Canada	375	13,671,900
England	229	45,512,400
Isle of Man	3	78,000
France	87	6,291,200
Ireland	70	13,741,900
Italy	8	313,000
Japan	56	7,847,500
Mexico	20	227,400
Netherlands	12	2,457,000
New Zealand	5	87,700
Panama	2	11,200
Puerto Rico	14	103,900
Saudi Arabia	4	1,585,000
Spain	3	602,000
Switzerland	4	237,000
United Arab Emirates	1	55,000
United Kingdom	90	19,266,000
Venezuela	50	1,470,000
Virgin Islands	12	2,880,000
W. Germany	5	90,500
TOTAL	1,099	117,346,200

HORSES...HORSES...HORSES

Examine the first diagram (Foreign Purchases). Answer these questions.

1. During which years do foreign purchases show the biggest leaps?

2. What would help to explain the leaps? What aspects of the world economy would most influence the sale of thoroughbred horses?

3. Make a graph to illustrate the data given in the chart for Foreign Purchases.

Now look at the next group of information.

1. Make a chart which illustrates the continents which are most represented in the Keeneland yearling sales.

2. Look at the chart. Which continents are most represented? Why do you think these continents are most represented?

3. Which continent has increased its representation the most? What are some reasons why this continent may have increased its representation?

4. Which continent is not represented? Why do you think it is not listed? Do you think it will be represented in the future? Why or why not?

5. Pick two countries and make a graph to compare their purchases at the Keeneland Yearling sales. Try to choose countries from different continents. After making either a line graph or a bar graph, make several statements which are evident from your comparison. Discuss why these comparisons exist.

6. Venezuela has a continuing interest in Kentucky horses. Look in an encyclopedia or other reference book to see if you can discover reasons why Venezuela would have this interest. You may also wish to check Argentina, Puerto Rico, Japan, Panama, Mexico, and Switzerland.

7. What would be some problems associated with buying a Kentucky horse if you were from another country?

8. Why do you think Saudi Arabia's interest in Kentucky horses may have increased since 1973? What other countries would have similar reasons for having an interest in Keeneland yearling sales?

Thanks to R. James Williams, Director of Publicity, Keeneland Association, for assistance in preparing this material.

HOMELESSNESS: A PROBLEM FOR LEXINGTON AND THE WORLD

Recent attention has been focused on homelessness in the United States and the world. Tragedies such as famine in Africa and war in Central America bring the attention of the world and of Lexington to the problems associated with poverty, hunger, and homelessness. The United Nations estimates that there are over l00 million people who are homeless.

Homelessness refers to those individuals who live an isolated life without the usual social ties to the community, family, and work.* The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 25, section l, states:

"Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control."

This statement is significant because it expresses the world consensus on the issue of homelessness. Lexington is not exempt from this problem. The Legislative Research Commission of the State Government of Kentucky estimates that there are 35,887 homeless in Kentucky. Estimates of 700 homeless in Lexington and Fayette County bring the issue of homelessness to our door step.#

Reasons for homelessness range from a lack of affordable housing to health problems, family traumas, and natural disasters. While some of the homeless have been released from institutions, a growing number of the homeless are families. The number of families requesting shelter has risen by 31% over the last two years in the United States.

Due to a world concern for homelessness, many organizations are seeking to meet the needs of this population. Two international organizations and one local organization work in the Lexington community to help meet the needs of the homeless. On the following pages you will find information on The Salvation Army, The Community Kitchen, and Habitat for Humanity.

*1989 World Book Encyclopedia, Vol. H.

#Thanks to Wayne Swatlowski, Executive Director, The Community Kitchen, Inc., for information concerning homelessness in Lexington and Kentucky and to Marion Blyton for Habitat for Humanity materials.

THE SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army is an international Christian service agency modeled on the military. The members of the Salvation Army have military ranks and all officers are ordained ministers. The Salvation Army offers a wide range of services worldwide from overnight shelters, to health centers, hospitals, day-care centers, and drug rehabilitation.

The Salvation Army was founded by William Booth, a Methodist minister in London in l865. It was first known as The Christian Mission but changed its name in 1878 to The Salvation Army. Established in the United States in 1880, The Salvation Army now works in 85 countries with 14,000 corps communities. There are 25,000 men and women working as officers.

In Lexington, The Salvation Army has two shelters available for homeless. The Way House is reserved for families and the marginally housed who are not substance abusers. The Way House has 46 beds and is currently filling about 20 of them. The Shelter offers a mattress and blanket on the floor to 80-90 chronically homeless or substance abusing homeless. The Salvation Army Shelters are located at 736 Main St., Lexington.

Appreciation for information noted above goes to Cindy Kupar. Statistics other than those concerning Lexington come from the 1989 World Book Encyclopedia, Vol. S-Sn.

The Community Kitchen Inc.

...a multiservice organization

Daily hot food	Health care	Showers	Personal needs	Music program
Counseling	Clothing	Laundry	G.E.D.	Food pantry

MISSION

The Community Kitchen is a multi-service organization which provides life sustaining/life rebuilding services free of charge to the homeless and poor in a non-judgemental, loving way. The only criteria for these services is the expressed need of the guest. No criteria for guests to make changes in their lives are imposed, though guests who express desires to make changes are lovingly supported and assisted to do so.

The Community Kitchen is, but is more than, a social service organization. It is a ministry rooted in a spirituality of compassion for the pain of our guests, acceptance of their brokenness, and affirmation of their dignity, beauty and self-worth. Consequently, the atmosphere of the Kitchen is as important, if not more so, than the services it renders. Such qualities as understanding, tolerance, patience and forgiveness are essential for workers at the Kitchen.

The term "guest" is used as a constant reminder to the workers at the Kitchen of their ministry of hospitality. Workers at the Kitchen strive to create an atmosphere which is "home" for the guests: a safe place where each guest is welcomed and loved unconditionally for who he/she is; a sanctuary where each is free from discrimination, harassment and rejection; a place of mutual trust where each guest is enabled to express satisfactions and dissatisfactions, joys and sorrows, love and anger, strengths and vulnerabilities.

The external dimension of the mission of The Community Kitchen involves advocacy on behalf of the needs and rights of the guests. Such advocacy prompts a coordinated effort among staff and volunteers to promote public awareness of the emotional, physical and spiritual needs of our guests. This effort is directed toward engaging the participation of the entire community family in our ministry.

Wayne Swatlowski
Executive Director

Two Service Locations:
167 N. Upper Street
and
210 Corral Street at Horizon Center...daily hot food programs

Mailing address:
167 N. Upper Street, Lexington, KY 40507
Food Service: (606) 255-4557
Personal Needs: 252-5296
Health Clinic: 254-8663 Administration: 254-4527

THE COMMUNITY KITCHEN, INC.
167 North Upper Street
Lexington, Kentucky 40507
(606) 255-4557

I. HISTORY

The Community Kitchen was initiated by The Rev. Hal S. Daniell, Rector, Christ Church Episcopal. It has formally been in existence since August 6, 1980. The program began as a soup kitchen in response to the numbers of hungry requesting assistance from downtown Lexington churches. Since the needs of those served were so extensive and varied, a multi-service dimension of The Community Kitchen developed over the years.

In 1984, the City of Lexington erected the Horizon Center in response to the Mayor's Task Force on Street People (this is the day center for the homeless and is governed by a Board of Directors). At this time The Community Kitchen requested and was permitted to move its feeding ministry into this larger facility. It remains The Community Kitchen hot meal program - financed, managed and staffed by The Community Kitchen. This is the only service which The Community Kitchen operates at this site. All of the other services continue to be offered at the original 167 North Upper Street location.

The Board of Directors of The Community Kitchen consists of ecumenical religious leaders, business persons and interested individuals from the Lexington community.

II. SERVICES

A. **MEALS:** At the Horizon Center, 210 Corral Street, The Community Kitchen serves ten hot meals per week. Presently, we serve approximately 265 meals per day. Meal service time is Sunday through Saturday, 8:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m., and Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 5:30 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. Cold sandwiches are served on Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

The other services of The Community Kitchen listed below are provided at the original 167 North Upper Street building. These services are offered Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon.

B. **HEALTH CLINIC:** The Health Clinic is managed and staffed by faculty from the University of Kentucky College of Nursing. All nurses are master's prepared with specialty areas including primary care, community health, and mental health. A variety of services are offered including assessment of health problems, health maintenance, screening, health education and counseling, psycho-social support and referral to community resources. Clinic hours are Monday-Friday, 9:00 a.m. - 12 noon and also Tuesday and Thursday 1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

C. **PERSONAL/SPIRITUAL NEEDS DEPARTMENT:** Provides supportive counseling and crisis intervention, a mailing address, luggage storage, assistance in filling out forms, a telephone, referral service to local agencies, personal hygiene supplies such as soap, deodorant, toothpaste, shaving cream and razors, bathroom facilities, limited emergency financial assistance, bus tokens, a listening ear and lots of encouragement.

D. **FOOD PANTRY:** Offers non-perishable canned foods for people in need.

E. **CLOTHING EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT:** Offers a clean change of clothing to the guests.

F. **SHOWERS AND PERSONAL LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT:** Offers the opportunity for guests to take showers and wash their laundry.

G. **G.E.D.:** Through the Fayette County Public School Adult Education Program, this offers the opportunity for the development of reading and writing skills.

H. **MUSIC PROGRAM:** Offers an opportunity for socialization, recreation and sharing of feelings.

I. **DAY SHELTER:** Offers a facility for the guests to gather and to socialize.

J. **ADVOCACY:** A definite part of the service which The Community Kitchen offers on behalf of the homeless.

III. **<u>SUPPORT/INVOLVEMENT</u> - PLEASE CONSIDER HELPING US**

The Community Kitchen is supported by private financial contributions, volunteer service and donated goods.

A. **FINANCIAL:** Presently, over 90% of the annual budget needs to be raised locally. The Community Kitchen is most grateful for all monetary contributions. These can be spontaneous donations or pledges. Churches, clubs and other organizations may choose to sponsor a fund-raising event for The Community Kitchen.

B. **VOLUNTEERS:** This area is WIDE-OPEN to one's interests, desires and talents. Volunteer help is needed in so many different ways. Such services may include: serving a meal, cooking, typing, filing, telephone answering, data entry, envelope addressing, plumbing, electrical and automotive repair, general mechanical assistance, etc., etc., etc. YOU NAME THE SERVICE - and we probably can use it! Volunteer services can be done alone or with a group of friends; and either at the kitchen or in the home. Volunteer orientation sessions are conducted weekly. Contact Altha Pierce for more information (255-4557).

C. **DONATED GOODS:** Each department has specific needs in order to provide its service.

Selection of Families and Sites

Families wishing to be considered for a Habitat house complete an application. The Family Selection Committee contact and interview many of these families, and make a final determination based on need, ability to make payments, desire to own and maintain a good home, size of the family, and character. Sites are selected according to the needs of the family and the potential of the neighborhood.

Lexington's First Habitat Family

If I who have money seeing a brother or sister in need close to my heart, how can I pretend that I have the love of God in my heart? My love must not consist only of speeches and pretty words, but of true love which manifests itself in action!

I John 3:17-18
(paraphrased)

HABITAT For HUMANITY Lexington, Ky.

P.O. Box 8246, Lexington, KY 40533

God's People Working Together For Decent Housing

NO INTEREST • NO PROFIT •
NO GOVERNMENT FUNDS USED

THE VISION...

In 1968, Millard Fuller, a businessman/lawyer from Montgomery, Alabama, and Clarence Jordan, founder of Koinonia Farm in Americus, Georgia, acted on their vision that God had a better way of providing adequate housing for the poor.

The concept was simple. Christians with excess resources would share their abundance by making available a portion of their wealth to capitalize the construction of modest, well-built homes. Building costs would be kept to a minimum through the heavy use of volunteer labor.

The houses would be sold, at cost and interest-free, to qualified families over 20-year terms. House payments received from new home owners would, in turn, be used to build additional homes for other needy families.

...Becomes Reality

The radical new housing plan was first implemented in Americus, Georgia. Today there are affiliated projects across the United States and projects in 24 countries around the world.

Habitat seeks to bear witness to the holistic gospel of Jesus Christ. It works in partnership with the economically disadvantaged to build decent homes and communities where families can grow and truly share in the good news of God's love.

In Lexington...

Lexington Habitat's First Home

Lexington Habitat's Goals.... Purpose:

• To enact the "economics of Jesus" by sharing, giving, helping, befriending, redeeming, and building and thereby encouraging Christians of all traditions to put their faith into concrete deeds.

•To raise the level of housing in Lexington and to raise the standard of living for the poor of Lexington.

•To help tenants become home owners, knowing the rights, responsibilities, and joys of home ownership.

•And to build a network of support between and among Habitat's families, its boards of directors and advisors, churches, and other helping agencies in Lexington.

hope

HABITAT FOR HUMANITY

Habitat for Humanity International is an ecumenical, grass-roots Christian ministry with the goal of eliminating poverty housing. Unwilling to accept the fact that millions of people live without adequate shelter, Habitat challenges individuals, churches, companies, foundations, and other organizations to join in partnership with the poor to change the conditions in which they live.

"If a rich person sees his brother in need, yet closes his heart against his brother, how can he claim that he loves God? My children, our love should not be just words and talk; it must be true love, which shows itself in action."

I John 3:17-18

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
Habitat for Humanity: Habitat and Church Streets, Americus, Georgia 31709.
912 / 924-6935

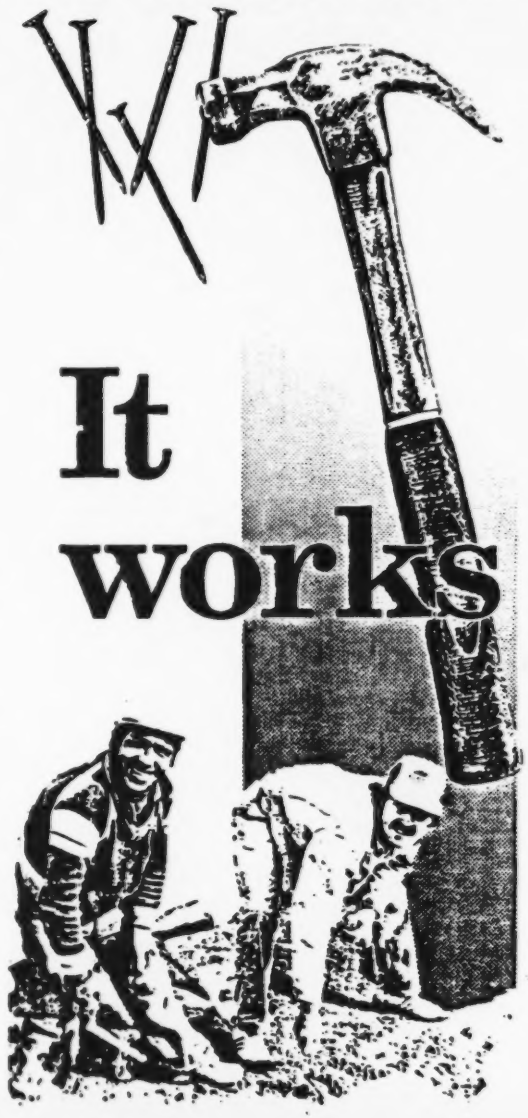
REGIONAL CENTERS
Habitat Canada: 125 Brent Cliffe Road Toronto, Ontario M46 3Y7 Habitat Mid-Atlantic: 1814 W. Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19121 Habitat Mideast: Route 1, Box 86A, Thorntown, Indiana 46071 Habitat Midwest: 6601 South Central, Chicago, IL 60638 Habitat Northeast: P. O. Box 322, Acton, Massachusetts 01720 Habitat Heartland: 1765 South Kentwood, Springfield, Missouri 68504 Habitat South: P. O. Box 854, Tupelo, Mississippi 38802 Habitat South Atlantic: P.O. Box 624, Easley, South Carolina 29640 Habitat Southeast: Habitat and Church Streets, Americus, Georgia 31709 Habitat Southwest: P.O. Box 3005 Waco, Texas 76707 Habitat West: 890 Morse Avenue, Sacramento, California 95864 Rocky Mountain Habitat: 750 11th Street, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

AFFILIATED PROJECTS:
United States: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin. Canada: Manitoba, Ontario. South Africa: Alexandra. Special Affiliate: Habitat for Handicapped Humanity.

SPONSORED PROJECTS
Latin America/Caribbean: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Peru. Africa: Burundi, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia. Asia/Pacific: India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands.

If you would like more information about Habitat for Humanity International, or a specific or local Habitat project, contact your nearest Regional Center or the International Headquarters.

HABITAT FOR HUMANITY
INTERNATIONAL



It works

HOMELESSNESS: QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Can you think of reasons for homelessness other than those already mentioned?

2. Do you think other countries react to the homeless population in similar ways as the United States? Why or why not?

3. If you were developing a program to help homeless people, what would be your priorities? Would you want only to provide a shelter? What is the most important service the homeless need after shelter is provided?

4. Whose role in society is it to provide for homeless people? (Local community, private agencies, government) Why?

5. Why do you think the number of families seeking shelter has increased?

6. Describe a homeless person. How does your description differ from the description implied in this reading?

SUGGESTED FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

1. Choose a country other than the United States and find information of the level of homelessness, the number of hungry. Information like the infant mortality rate, per capita GNP, imports-exports, etc., will help you to develop an understanding of the issues.

2. Find out what kinds of programs the United Nations has to combat situations brought on by poverty.

3. Find out what the word "development" means and how it relates to world poverty and homelessness.

4. Spend a day at a soup kitchen. Help prepare the meal. Keep a diary of things that happen and how they make you feel.

LEXINGTON AND THE WORLD

Your comments and suggestions are requested.

What activities did you find most useful?

What information do you wish had been included?

What activities have you conducted in conjunction with these activities?

What suggestions do you have for improving or extending these activities?

Please send your name, address, and grade or subject taught to:

Bluegrass International Program
TEB 136 C
College of Education
University of Kentucky
Lexington, KY 40506